

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration of the application is requested. The claims have been amended to place the application in a condition for allowance.

Claim 10 has been amended to overcome the 35 U.S.C second paragraph rejection. The alleged error "ey" in claim 1 and "th" in claim 31 could not be identified. It is believed that these errors may be PTO scanning errors. It is requested that they be corrected by an Examiner's amendment.

Answering paragraph 3, applicant disagrees that the spray heads of Paterson are capable of being the same as the spray guns in Applicant's specification. Notwithstanding this difference, claims 1, 3, 4, 8-12, 14-16, 22, 23, 25-30, 32 and 33 are patentably distinguishable from Paterson by the positive limitations of at least a hand held applicator for retracting an eyelid and spraying an eye washing fluid into an injured eye at a remote location from a reservoir, a flexible elongated tube for connecting the applicator to the reservoir and for positioning the applicator adjacent to the injured eye of a standing or lying person. Paterson discloses an eye injury treatment station with a pair of spray heads connected to an adjacent reservoir with rigid tubes. Paterson's eye injury treatment station is capable of only treating persons who are standing or sitting.

Answering paragraph 4, Allman discloses a mobile nursing station with an electric motor driven pump connected to a reservoir. A spray head is provided which appears to be the typical type of spray head commonly used with sinks and having short flexible tubes for spraying articles in a sink. Allman neither suggests nor provides a motivation for providing a long flexible tube for treating eyes of persons who are standing or lying. Nor

would a nursing station be expected to provide a long flexible tube for treating eyes of persons who are standing or lying. Nor is the spray head capable of enclosing an injured eye.

Claims 1-3, 6, 13, 22, 24, 28, and 34 are distinguishable from Allman by the positive limitations of at least one remote hand held applicator connected to a reservoir for spraying the eye washing fluid into an injured eye of a person who is lying or standing; and an elongated flexible tube of sufficient length for connecting the remote applicator to the reservoir and positioning the applicator adjacent to the injured eye.

Answering paragraph 5, Kenney discloses a portable shower apparatus having a reservoir connected to a spray head with a flexible tube. Kenney neither discloses nor suggests that the shower apparatus can serve or be modified to serve as an eye injury station. Claims 1, 3 and 4 are patentably distinguishable from Kenney by the positive limitations of a cart for transporting a reservoir, an applicator and a flexible tube; a cart having a frame and a pair of wheels and a remote applicator connected to a reservoir with a flexible elongated tube for enclosing an eye and spraying an eye washing fluid into the eye.

Answering paragraph 6, Flores et al. discloses a portable pressurized water supply tank with an electric motor driven pump for providing a source of pressurized water. Flores et al. neither suggests nor implies that the pressurized tank can serve as an eye injury station. Flores et al. is patentably distinguishable from claims 1, 5, and 11 by the positive limitations of a manual means for pressurizing an eye washing fluid in the interior of a reservoir and at least one hand held applicator with a flexible elongated tube for enclosing

and spraying said eye washing fluid into an injured eye.

Answering paragraph 7, claim 7 is patentably distinguishable from Flores in view of Sturgis or Dimmick for the same reasons as paragraph 6 and the further reasons that Dimmick teaches a barrel-type combination lock and a pair of pins 88, Sturgis teaches a pivotally mounted tool box on a pick-up truck bed whereas claim 7 requires a padlock and a bracket on a frame.

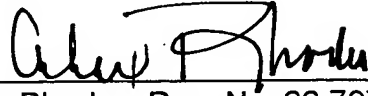
Answering paragraph 8, claims 17, 18 and 21 are patentably distinguishable over Allman in view of Flores for the same reasons as paragraphs 4 and 6. Claim 21 which depends from claim 17 is further patentably distinguishable from Allman by the positive limitations of a detachable basin and removable pail.

Answering paragraph 9, claims 19 and 20 are patentably distinguishable over Allman in view of Flores as applied to claim 17 and further view of Tanner et al. for the same reasons as paragraphs 4, 6, and 8 and the further reason that Tanner teaches a pivoting eyewash fountain with a pair of spray heads and a drench nozzle in a mobile eyewash apparatus which as best understood are adjacent rather than remote from a reservoir and are incapable of reaching and treating an injured eye of a lying person in a prone position.

Answering paragraph 10, claim 31 which depends from claim 28 is patentably distinguishable over Allman in view of Ness for the same reasons as claim 28.

When the claimed inventions and references are viewed as a whole, the claimed inventions are neither anticipated nor obvious over the prior art.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alex Rhodes", is written over a horizontal line.

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